

The following interesting letter from Gov. Kent, of Maryland, to a gentleman in Frankfort, Kentucky, is copied from the *Commentator* of the 7th ult. Taking into consideration the high source from which it emanates, and the strong bearing it must necessarily have upon the renewed Kremer conspiracy, it will doubtless give rise to a general, and perhaps, a warm discussion.

Alexandria Gaz.

From the Commentator.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency, Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland, to a gentleman of Frankfort, dated

Rosemount, 15th May, 1827.

"I have seen so little of late from your state upon the subject of politics, that I do not know whether the violence of the opposition to the present administration, has extended among you or not.

"Our friend, Mr. Clay, appears to be the chief object of persecution with the opposition. They are, with great industry, conducting a systematical attack upon him, which commenced with the Kremer story, which was an entire fabrication.

"At the time the plot opened, I was a member of the House of Representatives, and heard Kremer declare he never designed 'to charge Mr. Clay with any thing dishonorable in his life.'

"The old man, naturally honest, was imposed on at that time, by a powerful influence, and constrained to act his part in an affair, which, from beginning to end, was as much a fiction as the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, or the *School for Scandal*.

"The attack on Mr. Clay, during the last session of Congress, by Gen. Saunders, as far I could judge from the debate as published, proved an entire abortion, and I hardly know which surprised me most, the folly of the attack or the inconsistency of the General.

"You have seen, no doubt, that Mr. F. Johnson stated in his reply to Gen. Saunders, that at the time of the presidential election in the H. of Representatives, that he, Mr. S. was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams, in preference to Gen. Jackson.

"In confirmation of what Mr. Johnson has stated, I well remember, that not ten minutes before the election, Gen. Saunders came to me with an anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words: 'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot; for fear we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for General Jackson.' North Carolina, you know, voted in the House of Representatives for Mr. Crawford, whose prospect of success was hopeless, although the electors of that state gave their votes in favor of Gen. Jackson.

"Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in Mr. Clay's welfare, I have been induced to give you, for your personal satisfaction, these particulars.

"Mr. Clay I have known intimately for sixteen years; his public career is completely identified with every important event of the country, from that period to the present time, whether in peace or in war.

"During the late war, I have seen the House of Representatives, after having gone out of committee of the whole, return to it again, for the sole purpose of affording Mr. Clay an opportunity (then Speaker) of putting down the desperate, and infurited advocate of British tyranny, insult and injury.

"But his enemies say Mr. Adams bargained with him—this is assertion without proof, and as destitute of truth, as it is of manly frankness.

"His superior qualifications placed him in the Department of State, and history furnishes no instance, when a superior man had ever to haggle for a high station, for which his peculiar fitness was evident to every one.

"In Maryland, the administration is daily gaining ground, and by the time the election occurs, I hope we shall be able to present an undivided front in their support."

The United States' Telegraph received at this office this morning, gives us to understand that the member of Congress to whom Gen. Jackson refers as authority for his charge against Mr. Clay, is Mr. BUCHANAN, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and further that Buchanan's informant is PHILIP S. MARKLEY, of the same state. It will be recollect that Mr. Markley was a member of the Congressional Caucus that nominated Mr. CRAWFORD, and submitted the preamble and first resolution that was acted on in that Caucus; and that when the election was acted upon by the House, he voted for Gen. JACKSON!

Torch Gaz.

From the Commentator.

EXTRAORDINARY RENUNCIATION.

William Townshend Washington, native of the state of Virginia, to the citizens of the U. States, and to all whom it may concern:

I declare and make known by the present writing:

1. That I renounce my allegiance to the government of the United States, and that I no longer claim the protection of that government or of its agents; that I renounce the duties, the obligations, and the rights of an American citizen.

2. That I renounce my country and my countrymen, and the name of American; that I wish no longer to be regarded as a member of the American community; and that it is my firm resolve never again to set foot upon the soil of the United States; and I wish, with some few exceptions, to hold no personal or friendly intercourse with the future with Americans in foreign countries.

If it be asked why I burst the ties that bind me to all that is most dear to the human heart, I reply, that I have lost my respect for my country and my countrymen, and that I have received deep wrongs from both.

I am no longer willing to belong to a community that is not morally as politically independent; and we cannot but acknowledge that the chains of slavery still hang upon the United States.

The people of that country, sprung almost wholly from English ancestry, they have, with the English, a common language and a common literature; and there exists a certain resemblance in the manners, customs, laws, and political institutions of the two nations.

When we add to all this, that the English are beyond us in the march of civilization, we see that it is the very essence and nature of things, that they should exercise an immense moral influence over us. Deeply penetrated with the truth of this proposition, I cannot now feel the pride in the name of an American, that I once did."

Mr. Washington does not say what other country he adopts, if any.

Balt. Gaz.

Brutal Outrage.—Among the thousand crimes occasioned by the beastly vice of intemperance, we have to notice an assault committed in Windsor, (Vt.) on Thursday week last, by one

Charles Sterne, on the prison of a younger brother, Joseph S. Sterne, both past the age of forty. The circumstances of this affray, as far as we can

learn, are as follows: Charles Sterne is a single man—has for some years past made his brother's house his home, and occasionally worked upon his farm.

Having considerable hay ready to get in, his brother requested his (Charles)

assistance, which he refused. Joseph then put his hands upon the other's

shoulders, and turned him round, and again requested him to go into the field to work; whereupon, Charles drew from his pocket a large jack knife, and stabbed his brother in the left side, just above the hip joint, making an incision of about three inches in depth. The wound is considered dangerous, though not necessarily mortal.

Windsor (Vt.) Rep.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the 18th ult. in Henrico county, Virginia, over the body of a free man of color, of the name of Isaac Roed, who, it appears, came to his death in consequence of

being severely lashed with a cowhide, and having a rope tied about his arms, extending across the throat to the lobe of each ear, leaving a strong impression on the neck, and causing the tongue, which was much swollen, to project beyond the teeth. The persons concerned in this affair were William Grace, S. H. Whipple, and D. Henderson; and the injury was inflicted at the house of the former. They have all been committed to prison.

On Saturday morning last, a party from New York visited Trenton Falls, from Utica; and from some cause not

yet known, Miss Eliza M. Suydam, the daughter of one of the most respectable citizens of the former city, was precipitated from the top of the Great Fall into the abyss below." The body

was found about forty rods from the place where she fell in, and was to be buried at Utica on Monday afternoon.

This interesting young lady was only

about 17 years of age, and her premature and disastrous fate produced a

general gloom in the city of New York, when the intelligence reached that place.

Mexico.—By private advices, we

learn that the Congress of these States adjourned on the 21st May. Few acts

of general interest were passed during its long session. The most striking was that depriving European Spaniards of the offices they held under the Federal Government, but continuing to them the payment of their salaries.

Torch Gaz.

The body of Public Credit was not taken up, and the New Tariff was left unfinished. A decree was passed, enacting funeral honors to the Duke of York, which are appointed to take place on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July.—

This measure we might feel disposed to criticise, as inconsistent on the part of Republics to mourn the death of

Princes who have not been benefactors to mankind; but time will develop to our neighbors its inconvenience, also, if

they mean to mourn in future, and as in justice they must, after this precedent, the demise of European Princes.

We do not remember that our friends, the Mexicans, paid any public tribute, as did the Colombians, to the memory

of Adams and Jefferson. We would

ask why this distinction?

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Balt. Gaz.

Rebellion in China.—One of the most

extraordinary articles of foreign news recently received, is the account of a

rebellion existing in that part of the

celestial empire, called Western Tar

tary, announced in the Imperial Pekin

Gazette.—The country in revolt lies

in latitude 40 deg. north, longitude 78

east. The leader is a Mahometan, na

med Ching Kih Uri, a descendant of a

former rebel chief, who has been joined

by a number of Tafta Chinese, and

the white cap Mabonets of Kash-

gar. The emperor had taken early

measures to suppress the insurrection;

and had selected 30 officers to command

in various stations the army of 20,000

men which he had ordered to advance

from the north west provinces of Shen

so and Kansu for the purpose.

The commander in chief was invested with

power over life and death.—But the

emperor had commanded, that clemency should be mixed with vengeance; and that on the subversion of even the

rebel chief, his life should be spared;

but that if, on the contrary, the offer

was rejected, the army was instructed

to inflict a total extermination. At the

last date, it was reported that hostili-

ties had commenced, and that two

Chinese officers of rank had been kil-

led; and it was added, that the gover-

nor of Canton had made requisitions

to the benevolence of the rich classes to

carry on the war to the following a

mount:—From the hong merchants

600,000 taels, the salt merchants 400,-

000, and the country gentlemen 200,-

000. *Bost. Cent.*

INDIAN SACRIFICE.

A late Missouri paper contains a letter from Mr. Weare, an American officer at Council Bluffs, relating the incidents attending the attempt of Mr. Dougherty, the agent for Indian affairs, to save a female prisoner, from being sacrificed by the Pawnee Indians, according to their custom.

Mr. Dougherty, two or three officers, and an escort, from the garrison, left the Bluffs, (Fort Atkinson) on the 5th of April last, and reached the grand Pawnee village in five days. They were told that the captive had been some

time fastening for the sacrifice, and that the execution was to take place the next day, the fuel and all the materials being prepared.

The captive was a Paduca woman, who had been captured by a war-party two or three months before.

The chiefs and warriors met in council—and no argument or persuasion was spared by Mr. D.

to obtain the release of the intended victim. The principal men of the tribe seemed disposed to give her up to the Americans, but the women and chil-

dren and a few men were clamorous

for the sacrifice. The medicineman or chief juggler, appeared among them, and after some flourishes, said he could so arrange the medicine as to

secure plenty of buffalo and corn with out a harsh offering. The captive was then led into the council lodge with

evident marks of distress, and audible expressions of grief, but after she was

appressed of the interposition in her fa-

vor, her face was brightened with a

smile. No one present could speak her language, and all communication

with her was by signs. The next day

she was delivered to the Americans, who placed her on a horse and started

for the Bluffs. They had not proceed-

ed far, when two Indians, who had de-

termined to kill the woman, sprang from their concealment, and one of them let fly an arrow at her which passed through her buffalo robe, and in-

flicted a mortal wound in her side. A

small explosion during which some dis-

affected Indians came up, bore off the captive, and threw her down on the ground, still alive. Two hundred war-

riors from the village immediately as-

ssembled round her, that they might dip

their weapons in her blood. After her

death, the Americans proceeded home-

ward.

Common Schools.—The Legislature

of New Hampshire has recently made

some important regulations by law, in



THE PARTE.

"THE DUTY."

THE CHANGE.

No more, no more, why should I dream
Dreams that I know are vain?
Why trust the future, when the past
I would not live again!

Affection—is the glittering wealth
Of snow-work in the sun;
Pleasure—the rocket's shining source,
Ended ere well begun.

Hope, the false music, luring where
The siren sorrow dwells;
And praise, a very mockery,
The chime of the fool's bells.

And yet, alas! for the fond time
When I believed all this—
Although 'twas nothing but a dream,
At least that dream was bliss.

The heart is like those fairy rings,
Where all of green has died;
Yet there, they say, the fairy race
By moonlight wont to ride.

We hold to that gay creed no more—
Gone is the elan reign;
Yet surely such fair visions fled—
Is more of loss than gain.

But thus it is, as years pass on,
Even with our own heart;
We see the visions, one by one,
Of early youth depart.

We gaze around—all is the same
O'er which our young eye ranged;
But sorrow for the heart and eye!
Ourselves, ourselves are changed.

THE LADY'S TEST.

During the time of chivalry, when young paladins presented themselves in crowds as candidates for the honor and advantage of obtaining rich ladies in marriage; and were never disheartened at any test, however severe, which might be required of them by their mistresses; in these same times, which happily for suitors are now no more, there lived a young lady of rank, who was alike renowned for the antiquity of her family, her enormous wealth, and her enchanting beauty. She was courted by three brave knights at once, but neither of them was to her taste; and what made matters more distressing was, that their assiduities deprived her of the moments which she would willingly have consecrated to the sole object of her affections. Hildevert, the man of her affections, was inferior to her in rank, and she naturally presumed that innumerable obstacles would be raised as soon as she would communicate to her proud parents the name of her lover; but she was firmly resolved rather to renounce all matrimonial engagements than wed any one but him. Hildevert was a handsome young man, who filled, in the castle of her father, the office of secretary. The young lady had grown up by his side, and he had, probably without being aware of it, planted in her heart the seeds of the tender sentiments which had afterwards taken so deep a root there, nor could she at the same time forget, that when her father, conformable to the pious custom of the age, had quitted his dominions to fight beneath the Christian standard at Palestine, Hildevert had, by his bravery, saved her paternal roof from the rage of banditti who had attacked it.

During a certain winter season, when the three knights came regularly to woo this lady, she resolved to get clear of these importunate lovers at once, and forever.

She announced, according to the custom of the time, that a test should decide to which of the three the preference was due—a declaration which satisfied at once her parents and her lovers. The lady reserved to herself exclusively, the right of naming what the test should be, of preparing it if necessary, and of being present when it was executed—Tradition, however, has not concealed from us the fact that she was assisted in the execution of her design by Hildevert, and by an old faithful servant.

When all the preparations were completed, she desired the first of her suitors to be called, and addressed him thus:

"My father has, for some time past, had his coffin prepared, in order to remind him that his term of life is drawing to a close. To night I will order the coffin to be placed in the hall. Put yourself into it like a dead man, and do not stir at all, whatever you may behold. These commands obey. I will know that you really love me."

"Charming lady," replied the knight, "can it be difficult for him to act the part of a dead man, who is at every instant ready to spring? himself to death for those bright eyes?"

"what you please, you will find your love et unshaken to his latest breath."

The young lady afterwards spoke in these terms to the second of her suitors: "We have a dead man in the castle, his corpse will be laid in the hall to night; do me the favor to watch by its side, in order to prevent the occurrence of any accident. It is absolutely necessary that you conduct yourself with resolution, and maintain your post by the side of the coffin whatever may chance to happen. By a strict fulfilment of these conditions I shall be enabled to judge of the sincerity of your love for me."

"What command has issued from that lovely mouth?" replied the knight. "This slender test my very squire would willingly undergo for a break fast; and wherein can it possibly offer any difficulty to one who is ready to brave death that he may find favor in your sight?"

The lady then took the remaining one of her three suitors aside:

"I intend," said she, "to amuse myself at the expense of a man who has undertaken to watch a corpse to night, and who boasts and piques himself profusely upon his courage. Disguise yourself as a devil, I have a dress prepared for you. At the hour when

species are said to visit the earth, go and terrify this guardian of the dead, and endeavor to make him quit his post. But remember to maintain yourself resolutely in your own, whatever may happen, for by this I shall form my judgment of the ardor of your passion for me."

"What, adorable lady, is such infant sport as this all that you require of my bravery and love? No matter, your pleasure is my law, and since it has taken this turn, should Lucifer himself guard the coffin, I would make him yield his post to me."

As soon as night set in, a large coffin covered with black, was brought into the castle hall. Wax-tapers and all the appointments of death were placed around. The knight to whom the part had been assigned, arrayed in a linen shroud, placed himself in the coffin in the presence of the lady, and clasped his hands firmly together; a crucifix was placed on his breast, and his head which rested on a pillow, was crowned with flowers. The livid tint of death disguised his countenance; and the lady, after considering him in this situation, and feigning to shudder with horror at the spectacle, gave him strict injunctions not to open his eyes, or to give the least signs of animation.

The second knight began by doing ample honor to the splendid supper to which he had been invited. He was full of gaiety and spirit, and laughed heartily with the rest of the guests at the current tales of sorcerers and spirits, swearing that from his very youth he had scoffed at the idea of ghosts—

When the appointed hour arrived, he walked courageously towards the hall, where the lady was awaiting his arrival with the old warden of the castle. She induced him to his post, giving, however, at the same time, full liberty to walk or sit still—to read—in a word to employ himself in any way he thought proper, providing only that he should not lose sight of the corpse, and that he should defend it from whoever might approach the coffin.

When the lady and the warden had retired the most profound silence reigned throughout the hall. The knight began to scrutinize it in every part, and at last exclaimed, "What will not love render a man capable of!" then throwing himself into a chair near the coffin, he fixed his eyes upon the corpse. The sight of this object caused an involuntary shudder to pervade his whole frame; for his brother suitor, who counterfeited the dead man, played his part so well, and his pale and livid countenance resembled that of one in whom life had become extinct, so much that the most distrustful eye would have been deceived. His head, too, half raised, appeared as though it would advance towards the rash man who stared so fixedly upon him, and drag him with him to the tomb which already gaped for all that death had left him of mortality. The knight withdrew his gaze from the hideous object before him, snuffed the lights, & began to read an ancient family chronicle; and in this occupation he became so busied in the relation of a siege of some town in Italy, that he forgot the dead man in the coffin; and sharing the heroic sentiments of the brave knights whose deeds riveted his attention, he became, like the first knight, prepared to push the adventure to its close.

The lady, who with her lover and the old warden, was observing from a neighboring apartment, what passed in the hall, began to entertain some misgivings respecting the success of her stratagem, when the hour of one struck loudly on her ear. Instantly the knight was heard to approach the bell.

He struck a tremendous blow upon the door of the hall at the very moment when the knight who was poring over the chronicle, was engaged in his imagination in cutting his way thro' a breach by the side of his gallant ancestors. The noise made him leap instantaneously from his chair as though the hand of him who struck had caught him suddenly by the hair. "Who goes there?" he exclaimed. "No answer was returned; and the silence which had followed since the blow, was only interrupted by the echo of his voice.—

The guardian knight seized a taper, and drew near the door with a design of opening it; but, changing his purpose, he stopped, listened attentively, and was about to repeat his question, when a second blow, louder than the first, was heard. "Come in I tell you," exclaimed the guardian knight, and then stepped back a few paces, in order that he might keep his eye upon the corpse which remained tranquil and motionless.

The guardian knight placed his taper on the floor, drew his sword, and marched with lengthened strides towards the door. A third blow, compared with which the others were really gentle, shook the door. At the same instant the two sides flew open and the devil entered.

It is well known, that in bodies of ignorance such as that in which this adventure took place, the devil was firmly believed in by the inhabitants of Europe. The people, the knights, and even the princes themselves, believed that he assumed all sorts of forms for the purpose of tormenting mankind.—Upon this occasion, he appeared in the guise of a tall and robust man, whose firm steps shook the flooring of the hall. His powerful arm brandished a heavy lance; he cast a look full of fury upon the guardian knight and another upon the corpse, and in spite of the glittering sword of the former, walked firmly towards the coffin. The guardian knight defended his post valiantly, and the issue was doubtful, when the dead man forgot what he had to play. The danger to which he found himself exposed, from the sturdy blows which rattled by his coffin, and his curiosity to behold the fray induced him to raise himself in his coffin, and open his eyes; but no sooner did he behold the frightful figure of the enemy of souls, than he leaped from the coffin and prepared to flee.

At the sight of a corpse in flight, the two combatants lost all courage; the devil made for the door, and the guardian knight took refuge in a neighboring chamber.

The young lady, accompanied by the witness of her success, entered the hall, which rang with bursts of laughter, and recalling the three knights, who dared hardly raise their eyes for shame, she reminded them of their contract, and bade them recollect, that both the laws of gallantry and knight-hood forbade them again to press their suit.

The knights took a hasty departure from the castle, and Hildevert was shortly afterwards united to the object of his affections.

Greenland Dicks. "But there is one thing the most singular of all; there they even decide their quarrels by singing and dancing, and call this a single combat. If one Greenlander imagines himself injured by another, he betrays not the least emotion of vexation or wrath, much less of revenge; but he composes a satirical poem; this he repeats so often with singing and dancing in the presence of the domestics, and especially the women, that they all get it by memory. Then he publishes a challenge every where, that he will fight a duel with his antagonist, not with a sword but a song. The respondent betakes himself to the appointed place, and presents himself within the encircled theatre. Then the accuser begins his satire to the beat of the drum, and his party in auditory back every line with the repeated *annaiah*, and also sing every sentence with him, and all this while he discharges so many taunting truths at his adversary, that the audience have their fill of laughing. When he has sung out all his gall, the defendant steps forth, answers the accusation against him, and ridicules his antagonist in the same manner, all which is corroborated by the united chorus of his party, and so the laugh changes. The plaintiff renewes the assault, and tries to baffle him a second time; in short he that maintains the last word, wins the process and acquires a name. At such opportunities they can tell each other the truth very roundly and cuttingly, only there must be no mixture of passion or rudeness. The whole body of beholders constitute the jury, and below the laurel, and afterwards the two parties are the best friends. This custom is recommended to more refined nations."

History of Greenland.

Gratitude.—A grotesque instance of the power of gratitude is shown in a modern Kentish anecdote, perfectly well attested.

A person of Whitstable, named Patten, was well known in his own neighborhood as a man of great humor, and equally great extravagance. Once standing in need of a new wig, his old one defying all further assistance of art, he went over to Canterbury, and applied to a barber, young in the business, to make him one. The tradesman, who was just going to dinner, begged his new customer's company to his meal, to which Patten most readily consented. After dinner a large bowl of punch was produced, and the happy guest with equal readiness, joined in its demolition. When it was out, the barber was proceeding to business, and began to handle his measure, when Mr. Patten desired him to desist, saying he should not make his wig. "Why not?" exclaimed the honest host; "have I done any thing to offend you, sir?"

"Not in the least," replied the guest; "I find you are a very honest, goodnatured fellow; so I will take somebody else in. Had you made it, you would never have been paid for it."

Woman.—Conscious of her worth, and daring to assert it, I would have a woman early in life, I now that she is capable of filling the heart of a man of sense and merit—and that she is worthy to be his companion and friend. She runs a risk, you will say, of never meeting her equal. Hearts and understandings of a superior order are seldom met with in the world, or when met with, it may not be her particular good fortune to win them. True; but if ever she wins, she will keep them; and the prize appears to me well worth the pains and difficulty of attaining.

Halley and Newton.—Halley, the great mathematician, dabbled not a little in infidelity; he was rather too fond of introducing this subject. Once, when he had descended somewhat freely on it, in the presence of his friend sir Isaac Newton, the latter cut him short with this observation: "I always attend to you, Dr. Halley, with the greatest deference when you do us the honor to converse on astronomy, or the mathematics, because these are subjects you have industriously investigated, and which you well understand; but religion is a subject on which I always hear you with pain, because it is one which you have not seriously examined, and therefore do not comprehend, you despise it, because you have not studied it, and you will not study it because you despise it."

The Antidote.

Satan is a great naturalist, he has been trying experiments on men almost six thousand years. He suits his temptations to their tempers. If he has an Essau to deal with, he has a mess of porridge for him; if a covetous Achan, he has a wedge of gold for him.

Trifles.—Plato would say, there was nothing more unworthy of a wise man and which would trouble him more, than to have allowed more time for unnecessary trifling and useless things than they deserved. *Dacier's Plato.*

Comforts.—It is a great mark of the corruption of our natures, and what ought to humble us extremely, and excite the exercise of our reason to a noble and juster sense, that we cannot see the use and pleasure of our comforts, but by the want of them.—*Penn.*

Look upon every day as a blank sheet of paper put into your hands to fill up. Remember the characters will not be expunged, but will remain for ever.

Talking.—A very sensible saying of Isocrates is related—He was at table with Nicroecon, king of Cyprus, and was pressed to talk and supply matter for conversation. He persisted in excusing himself, and gave this reason for his refusal—"What I do know does not suit this place, and what would suit it—I do not know." *Roslin's An. His.*

You have all heard of the great preacher, Whiffield. A set of roving boys who were drinking rosie wine from rosie goblets, had a negro boy to wait on them, noted for his powers of mimicry, by which he used to create much amusement. "Come Cato," said the President of the club, "give us a touch of Whiffield; you have heard him. Looking very seriously, he said, "I am afraid to touch him; I know not what to do with him." On this, the negro boy stood up, and in a solemn manner said, "I speak the truth in Christ—I know not what to do with him." The wind before closed; the wind seemed to freeze in their throats. The meeting dispersed, and the minister of Cato went more than half a mile in the dark.

Conveyancing.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the business of CONVEYANCING, at his office in South Baltimore street, two doors south of the public square, where Deeds, Mortgages, Release, Bonds, &c. will be drawn with neatness and despatch.

Isaiah Dill.

Gettysburg, July 31.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTY FIRST CLASS,

To be drawn 22d of August.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	\$20,000	is	\$20,000
1	do	6,000	is	6,000
1	do	5,000	is	5,000
1	do	4,000	is	4,000
1	do	2,600	is	2,600
1	do	2,420	is	2,420
5	do	1,000	is	5,000
10	do	500	is	5,000
10	do	250	is	2,500
23	do	100	is	2,500
46	do	60	is	2,760
92	do	30	is	2,760
1150	do	10	is	13,800
8280	do	6	is	49,680

9624 prizes, amounting to \$124,020

Tickets, \$6; Halves, \$3; Quarters,

\$1.50; Eighths, \$0.75;

To be had in a variety of Lucky Numbers at

I. DILL'S OFFICE,

in S. Baltimore street, two doors south of the public square.

Gettysburg, July 31.

Drawing of the 30th Class, Union Canal Lottery.

20 11 46 7 8 14 24 33

VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Samuel Smyth, Esq. deceased, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, on Tuesday the 21st of August next, the following property, viz.

Horses, Cows and young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, old wheat, rye, corn and oats, by the bushel, hay by the ton, two Waggon, Ploughs, Harrows, a Gig, horse gears, several Stoves and pipes, a case of Drawers, Cupboards, Tables, Chairs, bedsteads and bedding, two copper kettles—together with a great variety of other articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, & FARMING UTENSILS, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

Alexander Caldwell, Ex'r.

July 31.

Peter Beecher.

July 31.